

Double Rowline

The Gulf Coast Daily Echo

The Gulf Coast Daily Paper.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2 PER YEAR—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD SUPERVISORS IN HANCOCK COUNTY

State of Mississippi, County of Hancock.

Be it remembered that a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors in and for the County and State aforesaid was begun and helden in and at the courthouse thereof, in the City of Bay St. Louis, on the first Monday of October, same being the 6th day of said month, and the time and place for the holding of said meeting. There were present to-wit:

H. S. Weston, resident of said Board; Jos. L. Favre, Calvin Shaw, Jos. P. Moran and John B. Wheat, members; A. A. Kergosien, Clerk of said Board, and Jos. V. Bontemps, Sheriff of said county.

Whereas it appears that the Clerk of this Board advertised for bids for the building of road from Clermont Harbor to Lakeshore, as per plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office, and sundry bills having been submitted to the Board, and the Board being dissatisfied with the said bids, it is therefore ordered that the said bids be rejected, and

It is further ordered that the Clerk of this Board re-advertise for bids for the building of said Clermont Harbor-Lakeshore Road, according to law. Said bids to be sealed, and each bid to be accompanied by certified or cashier's check in the sum of \$150.00, as evidence of good faith in the making of bond. The successful bidder shall furnish bond in the amount of his bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids to be delivered to the Clerk before 11 o'clock a.m. on Monday, November 3rd, 1924.

Whereas it appears that the Clerk of this Board advertised for bids for the building of bridge over Bayou Talla on Bay-Kiln Rhad, as per plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office, and sundry bids having been submitted to the Board, and the Board being of the opinion that they would like to change the plans of said bridge, it is therefore ordered that said bids be rejected, and

If is further ordered that the plans of E. S. Drake, engineer, as submitted to this Board, be, and they are hereby approved, and

It is further ordered that the Clerk of this Board be and is hereby directed to advertise for sealed bids for the building of said bridge over Bayou Talla, as per plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office. Each bid to be accompanied by cashier's or certified check in the sum of \$100.00, as evidence of good faith in the making of bond. The successful bidder to furnish bond in the amount of his bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The said bids to be delivered to the Clerk before 11 o'clock a.m. on Monday, Nov. 3rd, 1924.

The petition of Wm. J. Mitchell, et al., relative to proposed change in Caesar Road, was received and read, and the Board being of the opinion that the said petition should be granted, it is therefore ordered that E. S. Drake, C. E., be, and is hereby directed to follow the old road.

The Clerk of this Board having advertised for the paving of Main street and no bids having been submitted, and the Board being desirous of changing said plan and specifications as to the surfacing of said project, from Wattle to brick with asphalt filler, and E. S. Drake having submitted the said amended

plan and specifications to the Board, it is therefore ordered that said amended plans and specifications be and they are hereby adopted, and

It is further ordered that the Clerk of this Board be and is hereby directed to re-advertise for sealed bids for the building and hard surfacing of Main street, from the end of pavement near Toulane street to St. Francis street, as per amended plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office. Each bid to be accompanied by certified or cashier's check in the sum of \$1,000.00, as evidence of good faith in the making of bond. The successful bidder to furnish bond in the sum of his bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The said bids to be delivered to the Clerk before 11 o'clock a.m. on November 3, 1924.

Reports of Game Wardens, Ed Prevor, Lander Nicaise, Joe Jones, N. R. Mitchell and Donan Martin, were received, read and ordered filed.

Report of the County Agent was received, read and ordered filed.

Be it ordered by the Board that the sum of \$200.00 be and is hereby allowed to the Old Ladies' Home, as the annual donation of this county for said institution, and the Clerk of this Board is hereby directed to draw warrant payable to the said Old Ladies' Home, out of the General County Fund.

Report of the Negro Home Demonstration Agent was received, read and ordered filed.

Report of the County Demonstration Agent was received, read and ordered filed.

Ordered by the Board that the following amounts be allowed and paid out of the Road and Bridge Fund, as per bills on file, examined and approved, to-wit:

W. G. Thigpen, 18th Extract, 45¢
1976 Code, 1900
1980 Code, 1910
1984 Code, 1914
1988 Code, 1918
1992 Code, 1922
1996 Code, 1926
2000 Code, 1930
2004 Code, 1934
2008 Code, 1938
2012 Code, 1942
2016 Code, 1946
2020 Code, 1950
2024 Code, 1954
2028 Code, 1958
2032 Code, 1962
2036 Code, 1966
2040 Code, 1970
2044 Code, 1974
2048 Code, 1978
2052 Code, 1982
2056 Code, 1986
2060 Code, 1990
2064 Code, 1994
2068 Code, 1998
2072 Code, 2002
2076 Code, 2006
2080 Code, 2010
2084 Code, 2014
2088 Code, 2018
2092 Code, 2022
2096 Code, 2026
2100 Code, 2030
2104 Code, 2034
2108 Code, 2038
2112 Code, 2042
2116 Code, 2046
2120 Code, 2050
2124 Code, 2054
2128 Code, 2058
2132 Code, 2062
2136 Code, 2066
2140 Code, 2070
2144 Code, 2074
2148 Code, 2078
2152 Code, 2082
2156 Code, 2086
2160 Code, 2090
2164 Code, 2094
2168 Code, 2098
2172 Code, 2102
2176 Code, 2106
2180 Code, 2110
2184 Code, 2114
2188 Code, 2118
2192 Code, 2122
2196 Code, 2126
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2204 Code, 2134
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2324 Code, 2254
2328 Code, 2258
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2336 Code, 2266
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2344 Code, 2274
2348 Code, 2278
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THE SEA COAST ECHO

C. G. Moreau, Editor and Publisher

Official Journal of The Board of Supervisors, Hancock County, Miss.

Official Journal of Board of Mayor and Aldermen City of Bay St. Louis

BROADCASTINGS.

Somebody has estimated that the handshaking from one election would milk every cow in the United States.

When you hear a man say, "Go ahead and bob it," you don't have to guess who is boss at his house.

It's easy to put up a bluff in a big city, but in the small town everybody knows the size of your bank roll.

The farmer would feel lots better about improving his condition if everybody else wasn't in such a hurry to take credit for it.

One reason why young men can't see anything to Latin and Greek is they know some bricklayers get as high as \$15 a day.

The first question the round-the-world flyers asked on landing in America was, "When do we eat?" They're Americans, all right.

That back-to-Africa movement won't get very far as long as this country is willing to pay colored jazz bands big wages.

We still believe the average wife would be as satisfying as a sweet heart if her husband would only treat her that way.

Our idea of a brave man is the doctor who attends a man for nervous breakdown and advises him to go out and get a steady job.

We're not wasting any sympathy on the hairpin makers. We worried about the corkscrew manufacturers—and they're still in business.

Our advice to all young men is: When in business put it in writing; when in love, never write it.

The greatest riddle in this country is the woman who has her husband arrested for beating her and then sob and cries for fear the judge won't let him go scot free.

Every woman would take a vacation if it wasn't for the fact that she fears everything around the house would go to smash.

Most girls are pretty independent. But none of them have forgotten how to say, "Charge it to Dad."

A Missouri congresswoman wants a law to stop the transportation of pistols by mail. How about females?

Still another thing we have to be thankful for is we didn't lose our head a few years ago and buy up a lot of those German marks.

A good many times the man with one foot on the gas has the other foot in the grave and doesn't know it.

main truth with most of our legislators is that they first pass a law and then pass the buck.

MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITY MAY BE NEAR AT HAND.

Effort of Mississippi Power Company to Extend High Power Transmission Lines to the State Brings It Nearer.

One of the interesting advances of the distribution of electrical power has been recently announced in the work of the Mississippi Power Company whose surveying crews are now laying plans for the construction of high power transmission lines and an electrical distribution system through Iuka, in Tishomingo county, and ultimately to be carried on to the other cities of this section.

The providing of this power is made possible through the Alabama Power Company's extension system and but the first lap in Mississippi in the development of giant super-power distribution that can be extended to all sections of this State for the upbuilding of industry.

It is understood that the rates to be in effect in this new system of power distribution are reasonable and much lower than the rates in some other sections of the South.

The people of Mississippi should consider this new development as one of vast importance, making possible to realize potentialities of gigantic proportions in the upbuilding of industry, and thereby the creating a great security in the stabilizing of agriculture in the State.

Co-operation upon the part of the communities to be served by this super power system is much in evidence and communities should realize the great benefits to accrue from development of this character.

FORMER REVENUE AGENT GETS BLOW.

Robertson Has No Standing in Court If Miller Fails to Approve.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 23.—Judge W. H. Potter, of the circuit court, has decided that State Revenue Agent Stokes V. Robertson has no standing in court in the prosecution of tax suits without the approval of the present revenue agent, W. J. Miller. Mr. Robertson had filed a large number of these back-tax suits against the railroads, insurance companies and others a day or two before he retired from office last January.

The Legislature sought to abate these suits, and passed a bill to the effect that such prosecutions should be left to the discretion of the present revenue agent. That official said he has had no opportunity to pass on the merits of the hundreds of cases worked up by Mr. Robertson for the reason that his predecessor in office has never turned over to him the records in any of these cases.

Chancellor Strickler held that Mr. Robertson should turn over the records of the office to his successor and that the present revenue agent did not have to the suits they would have to prosecute. He is understood to be in full agreement with this decision and

A QUIET CAMPAIGN.

For the next few weeks voters of cities, and especially those who live out in the rural sections, are going to be courted and flattered on all sides. One set of flatterers will be after the farmer's vote and another set after the money he received from the crops he harvested this year. The game is now at its height all over the nation.

But we believe the schemers are going to get left this time, however. The lack of interest in the campaign shows that a vast majority of voters are doing their own thinking now, instead of letting a professional politician or hired stump speaker do it for them. They realize, too, that the time they spend in arguing politics can be used to better advantage in their places of business or on their farms. More of them than ever are now reading newspapers; from those papers getting the information which enables them to form their own ideas as to what is best for the nation. It is declared to be the quietest campaign for forty years—and it is easily understood.

The old day of deception in politics is past. You can't make a man believe now that the country is going to the dogs the day after election if his favorite candidate doesn't win. And he has also come to know that the successful candidates are going to do pretty much as they please when they get to Washington or the State capital, regardless of whatever promises they might have made when they were soliciting votes. The voter has to a large extent lost interest in old-time campaign methods. He is more for business than politics now, and the country doesn't seem to be suffering to any great extent by reason of the change.

THEY HAVEN'T CHANGED.

Does anyone remember now the dreadful pictures that were painted a few years ago of what would happen if the women got the ballot? We do. We remember some fellows said the women, if allowed to vote, would quarrel with their husbands and argue politics until they neglected their homes; that they would neglect their children. Others said they didn't understand the business end of politics or of running the country, and that if put on an equality with men the whole social framework of our nation would soon fall; that men would lose respect for womanhood, and all that. But we see differently now. With but very few exceptions they are going right along as they did before—being ideal wives and mothers and not seeking either public office or a lot of notoriety. Of course, there are some women who insist upon flaunting themselves in the face of the public, but they would have done this even if they hadn't been given the ballot. But the sensible woman—the kind sensible men pick for wives—didn't change with the constitution. And we don't believe they ever will.

OLD-FASHIONED MOTHERS.

A well known citizen of this city showed us a paper recently containing a note to the effect that an old-fashioned mother was invited to speak before a high-brow mothers' club in a distant city not long ago on "Rearing Children." The article says she almost broke up the club when she arose and said:

"I feed 'em good, old-fashioned food like bread and milk, mashed potatoes, steak, mush, vegetable soup, pancakes and pie. When they want to wade in the mud I let 'em. If they don't get up when I call 'em or try sassing me or doing something I've warned 'em not to do, I cut off a peach sprout and give 'em a good tanning. When they get the stomach ache, I dose 'em myself. That's all I do to keep 'em in line, except that if they get in bad with the teacher at school I usually find out why; and if the teacher licked 'em and they needed it, I give 'em another so they'll remember it. And they really do pretty well."

The club voted down her application for membership because "she is too old-fashioned."

RAISING CATS.

Now, here is something worth while, something most any enterprising citizen of Bay St. Louis can reflect over, and from which he can probably get the idea for a business that will make him a fortune. New York fur men are buying the skins of common, ordinary house cats—the kind that make most of us wish for a shotgun or a bootjack. They say they have discovered a process whereby cat skins can be tanned until they are as flexible and wear resisting as fox skins, and that they can be made to take black dye satisfactorily. These skins make for garments as beautiful as most anything now on the market. So the cat, that has never been of any more service than to catch a few mice and look comfortable before the fireplace, may at last prove to be an important part of our commercial life. And who knows but we may some day have a flourishing "cat factory" right here in our community?

Past Christian was well represented at the Mississippi General Fair, the Chamber of Commerce, and the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A Three-Minute Paper Given at the Woman's Study Club, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

By MRS. C. L. HORTON.

Wherever husbandry has been found in highest esteem there has also been found a people advanced in civilization. The Scripture abounds in allusion to flocks, herds and the produce of the field. The ancient Egyptians, we are told, knew the advantages of crop rotation, and so, coming to us through the ages as it has, it is almost impossible to understand the range of this department of the United States, such has been its phenomenal growth during the past century.

Henry C. Wallace, the present secretary, is charged with the work of promoting agriculture in its broadest sense. He exercises general supervision and control over the affairs of the department, formulates and establishes the general policies to be pursued by its various branches and offices, a few of which I shall place before you.

Since the time of Washington, who urged the advancement of agriculture in his message to the first Congress, up to this day and time there has been no lack of appreciation of agriculture in the United States.

At the close of the eighteenth century the greater per cent of our population was farmers. There being few markets available, the farms were small. As the population increased, and in their to be ignored; therefore, it became necessary to find some new sources of revenue. As already stated, the whole domain of excise sources was first exhausted, and still the clamor persisted for more money. The wiser and more courageous proposed to meet the issue fairly and squarely by confessing their mistake in making a promise that could not be kept, and then proceed in a business-like way, to reduce expenses to a minimum and make the advalorem levy adequate to meet this diminished budget. Another group believed that a better assessment method would bring under contribution a vast amount of personal property, now escaping taxation altogether; sufficient indeed to meet the deficit. It was a difficult situation, demanding both courage and wisdom to meet it satisfactorily. But these qualities did not appear to be dominant; the policy of avoidance and evasion prevailed; the line of least resistance was sought and the income tax of 1912, that had lain inoperative and harmless for more than a decade, was dragged out, revitalized and made into the most offensive instrument of inquisition and extortion ever devised by any government to get money for its needs. When this thing was brought forth the Legislature was tried to the point of exhaustion, from wrestling with a difficult problem, and men were ready to accept anything that would bring rest and relief from the fruitless struggle in which they were engaged. The proponents of this measure, apparently alone, were aware of its oppressive and offensive provisions; otherwise it would never have gotten as far as the calendar of either house. Men accepted it because it promised money without increasing the advalorem tax, and they were tired. We cannot believe that, understanding clearly the inquisitorial character and burdensome provisions of that act, any Mississippi Legislature would be willing to take the responsibility for a measure so iniquitous.

It was the product of minds, grown tired of dodging, and seeking means to keep the letter of a promise already violated in its spirit! It was the product of weakness, joined with fatigue, and like the whole brood of such progeny, it became abhorrent as soon as its features were examined and its ugliness revealed. It is an outcast today, and its paternity unacknowledged; no father proudly claims it. It is known as the income tax of 1924, and goes otherwise as unacknowledged and unidentified. Some call it the Whitfield law, but we have yet heard of the governor "pointing to it with pride" as one of the achievements of this administration.

Our experimental stations in agriculture have been modeled after those in Europe, joint researches being made in connection with them. In fact, our United States is reducing agriculture in all its branches to such a science that the likelihood of failure is becoming less and less. Haphazard methods are replaced by scientific practices which lead to results foreseen.

A foremost branch fostered by this department is the dairy, creameries and cheese factories. Silos for the storage of green forage crops have overcome many difficulties for the farmer.

Contributory to the advancement of husbandry is the progress in veterinary science. All breeds of domestic animals have improved during the century.

Tables of feeding standards are

broadcasted. Chemistry is also assisting to a constantly widening development.

The study of entomology is giving its quota of usefulness by distinguishing the harmful from the useful insect. Plants, like animals, are selected and improved. This study now employing the minds of our foremost agricultural authorities. For example, corn can now be ranged at will to a high or low protein or oil content or other constituents.

Our experimental stations in agriculture have been modeled after those in Europe, joint researches being made in connection with them.

In fact, our United States is reducing agriculture in all its branches to such a science that the likelihood of failure is becoming less and less. Haphazard methods are replaced by scientific practices which lead to results foreseen.

By exceeding my time limit I could go on indefinitely and give you facts regarding this department and the work included under its head, but I fear it would also tire you.

Warner says, "Blessed be agriculture, if one does not have too much of it." Edison considers being on a farm the nearest approach to happiness of which a human is capable.

Hill contends that "not arms nor navies nor commerce or diversity of manufacture or anything other than the farm is the anchor which will hold through the storms of time."

And I think we can all agree with Jefferson when he says "Let the farmer for evermore be honored in his calling, for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."

HARRISON GIVES HIS ENTIRE TIME.

Mississippi Senator Is in Campaign Until End—Opens at Cleveland. Sixteen Dates Set.

Senator Harrison opened the campaign in Cleveland, Ohio, September 29th with a noon meeting speaking to the Jefferson Club banquet, Warren, Ohio. On September 30th, he speaks at Youngstown, Ohio; October 1st, at Indianapolis, Ind.; October 2nd, in Indiana at a place not yet announced; October 3rd at Chicago; October 6, Denver, Colo.; October 7, Pueblo, Colo.; October 8, Colorado Springs; October 10, Mexico, Mo., in the afternoon; and Fayetteville in the evening; October 12, Terre Haute, Ind.; October 14, Evansville, Ind.; October 15, Elizabethtown and Lebanon, Ky.; October 16, Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Ohio; October 18, Columbus, Ohio; October 20, Toledo, Ohio.

These dates were announced by Senator Harrison in a speech at the opening of the session of the Senate at the State Capital, Jackson, on September 23rd.

He has had no opportunity to pass on the merits of the hundreds of cases worked up by Mr. Robertson

for the reason that his predecessor in office has never turned over to him the records in any of these cases.

Chancellor Strickler held that Mr. Robertson should turn over the records of the office to his successor and that the present revenue agent did not have to the suits they would have to prosecute. He is understood to be in full agreement with this decision and

KING

One

Two

Three

Four

Five

Six

Seven

EIGHT

NINE

TEN

ELEVEN

TWELVE

THIRTEEN

FOURTEEN

FIFTEEN

SIXTEEN

SEVENTEEN

EIGHTEEN

NINETEEN

TWENTY

TWENTY-ONE

TWENTY-TWO

TWENTY-THREE

TWENTY-FOUR

TWENTY-FIVE

TWENTY-SIX

TWENTY-SEVEN

TWENTY-EIGHT

TWENTY-NINE

THIRTY

THIRTY-ONE

THIRTY-TWO

THIRTY-THREE

THIRTY-FOUR

THIRTY-FIVE

THIRTY-SIX

THIRTY-SEVEN

THIRTY-EIGHT

THIRTY-NINE

THIRTY-TWO

THIRTY-THREE

THIRTY-FOUR

THIRTY-FIVE

THIRTY-SIX

THIRTY-SEVEN

THIRTY-EIGHT

THIRTY-NINE

THIRTY-TWO

BAY ST. LOUIS SPORTS.

THEY'RE OFF!

Rock-a-Chaws Get Flying Start—Defeat DeMolays, 5 to 0.

The St. Stanislaus Rock-a-Chaws started the local football season on Sunday last by trouncing the Demolays, of New Orleans, to the tune of 50 to 0. Avenging the second team's defeat of last year with some to spare! At no time of the play were the Rock-a-Chaws in anything like danger.

The first quarter was scoreless and was due to a fumble in the second play on the visitors' twenty-yard line, where the ball had been carried by the oncoming Rocks; on the fourth down the enemy punted to the Rocks' 35-yard line. Slade carried it back but a short distance before being thrown. A pass was tried, but it was intercepted and brought back to the 55-yard line. The DeMolays then tried to buck the Rock line, but failed to make any gain at all, the punt on fourth down went out of bounds at the 42-yard. Baquet took the ball for eight yards of tackle and Slade followed in order for first down. The quarter went to its end scoreless with both teams feeling over soft places.

In the second quarter the fighting Rock-a-Chaws set their jaws and the fur began to fly after three minutes of play. A pass, Baron to Zeke, netted a first down; Jaubert took the ball round end for a short advance, then a line back and 20 yards via the aerial route, Baron to Bonura, put the pig skin on the DeMolay 5-yard line; three backs and on the fourth down Jaubert goes through for six points. The try for extra point by the back line failed.

Hitting the iron while it was hot seemed to be the Rock-a-Chaw slogan, for they went at it tooth and nail and by a series of backs and ends runs brought the val to the enemy's territory. Zeke caught a pass from Baron and was forced out of bounds on DeMolay's 20-yard line; he, however, came back and in the next play caught another pass and went over the line for the second touchdown; Baron skirting end for the extra point. Two scores in less than six minutes.

With four minutes to play the ball got into action; a bad kick off kept the oval in field center, DeMolay could do nothing with the ball, and when it got into the possession of the Rocks a beautiful pass from Baron to Toups, who made a grand run of 35 yards with perfect interference by Heydel and Bonura, and scored touchdown. Extra point failed.

The half ended with the score 19 to 0.

The third quarter was not so rich in points as its predecessor, only one touchdown being registered, Bonura kicked off and the ball went to DeMolay's five-yard line, from which it was carried back to their 30-yard line, where the runner dropped the oval, a Rock-a-Chaw falling on it. Baron went round end for nine yards and Baquet takes it over for first down on the enemy's 10-yard. Two line backs put the pigskin over for a score, but extra point was missed. After kickoff a DeMolay warrior put a bit of pep in the game when he went tearing down the field with the oval on a run that seemed to carry something with it, but he was downed by Zaunbeker after twenty-five yards.

The fourth quarter was a run-away for the locals when they ran up 25 points on excellent football work. Baquet intercepted a pass on the DeMolay 45-yard line and ran 35 yards with it. Baquet skirts end for seven more and Holden went through center for touchdown. Again the try for extra point was missed. All the fight seemed to be taken out of the visitors as the varsity got going full speed. Baron skirted end for eleven yards. Heydel, in two off tackle plays, went seventeen more; Baquet went round end at fourth down for a score. A peach pass, Baron to Bonura and Zeke going 35 yards with the oval while dragging a tackle a few yards made another. Heydel running round end

Real Gratitude.

"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully," wrote the grateful woman. "A month ago I could not spank the baby, and now I am able to thrash my husband. Heaven bless you."

Aint He a Brute?

"Help, help!" cried the cave man's wife, running wildly to her mate; a saber-toothed tiger is chasing mother."

"Aw, what do I care what happens to a saber-toothed tiger," growled the Neanderthal.

NOTICE.

TO REMOVE WEEDS, GRASS,
GROWTH, ETC.

In the City of Bay St. Louis, Miss.

You are hereby notified that the noxious, deleterious and unhealthful weeds, grass and growth on your property above described is a public nuisance and should be cut, destroyed and removed from said property **WITHIN NEXT TEN DAYS**, as provided for by ordinance of the City, for the protection of public health.

Failure to comply with this notice is a violation of law, punishable by a fine, and the removal of the weeds, grass and growth by the City, at your expense.

BY ORDER OF CITY BOARD.

BIG TIME AT VICTORY

**For Monday Night, October 13th.
Peterson to Meet LeGrande.
Grover Malini-Merlin Wide
in Semi.**

The Legionaires are to entertain on Monday evening around at the Victory Arena with a card that should draw with greater power than a fly-blister.

Big Peterson, the Long Boy of Kiln, is matched with Emile LeGrande. Peterson weighs 175 lbs and stands 6 feet 3 inches, while LeGrande rises to a point where it is necessary to borrow money to pay all current expenses from said funds; therefore.

Both are powerful men and a scrap between them is worth going miles to witness. Wallops will be exchanged between these two that would set an ordinary man's family to weeping crepe, and there's not the smallest chance of either escaping from the ring without getting a sock that would set the writer looking for a shotgun.

The big fellow from the Kiln is well known and a very popular boy with the local sports, he having stood off some very good ones, including Russel Manieri, Perrin and Gus Betz.

He K. O'd the latter in the sixth round on August 11th.

It is rumored that Peterson will be taken under the wing of Paul LaCroix, the man who is responsible for the rise of Kid Carlin.

S. J. LADNER, Secretary.

Moved by Alderman R. S. Blaize, seconded by Alderman L. C. Carver, and carried, that the city advertising for laying approximately 1,800 feet 4-inch cast iron pipe on Main street.

CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS—MERCHANTS BANK & TRUST CO., CITY DEPOSITORY.

STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1924.

BOND FUND.

Balance on hand last report

\$ 224.35

Sept. 30, Int. 3rd quarter, 1924

1.13

Credits

By warrants to Board

.00

Balance

225.48

CITY FUND.

Balance on hand last report

\$ 4,562.41

10-1. Recd. Albert Jones, R. W.

1578, licenses

41.34

10-1. Recd. W. H. McDaniel, R. W.

1570, fines

62.00

10-1. Recd. R. W. Webb, R. W.

1570, fines

2.50

10-1. Recd. R. W. Webb, R. W.

1574, imp. stock fees

1.50

10-1. Recd. Tom Adams, R. W.

1573, meat insp. fees

17.70

10-30, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924

13.06

CREDITS

By warrants to Board

.00

Balance

225.48

COLORED SCHOOL FUND.

Balance on hand last report

\$ 375.14

9-30, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924

1.89

CREDITS

By warrants to Board

.00

Balance

377.02

MUNICIPAL IMP. FUND.

Balance on hand last report

\$ 619.18

9-30-24, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924

.35

CREDITS

By warrants to Board

.00

Balance

609.53

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance on hand last report

\$ 911.34

9-30-24, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924

4.83

CREDITS

By warrants to Board

.02.07

Balance

916.17

SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance on hand last report

\$ 776.31

9-30-24, Interest 3rd quarter, 1924

3.69

CREDITS

By warrants to Board

.00

Balance

780.00

SINKING BOND FUND.

Balance on hand last report

\$ 1,556.30

9-30-24, Int. for 3rd quarter

15.92

CREDITS

By warrants to Board

.00

Balance

1,572.22

STREET FUND.

Balance on hand last report

\$ 380.74

9-30-24, Int. 3rd quarter, 1924

.74

CREDITS

By warrants to Board

.00

Balance

170.00

WATERWORKS FUND

Balance on hand last report

\$ 6,308.01

10-1, Recd. F. H. Egloff, R. W.

1579, water rent

508.34

10-30-24, Int. 3rd quarter, 1924

1.48

CREDITS

By warrants to Board

.00

Balance

6,336.97

RECAPITULATION.

Bond Fund

\$ 225.48

Cemetery Fund

1,556.30

Municipal Improvement Fund

69.53

School Fund

524.10

Building Fund

3,187.20

Street Fund

170.60

Waterworks Fund

6,336.97

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, this the third day of October, 1924.

MERCHANTS BANK & TRUST CO.

W. V. YATES, Cashier.

The following bills were allowed, approved and ordered paid out of the following funds:

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